

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 23RD, 1899.

NUMBER 21

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— What the *Brazilian Review* (Rio de Janeiro) does not know about Brazilian exchange is not worth knowing. That, at least, is evidently the opinion of our contemporaries. To him this question presents no difficulties for the rest of the world, with respect to its darkness is still, it seems, upon the face of earth.—*South American Journal*.

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Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Cruza 188.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Cruza 188.) (Cruza 188.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rodschid, Solme, Frankfurt a. M.
 England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up " 500,000
 Reserve fund " 320,000

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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P. O. B. 58.

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 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811
 Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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MINISTER BRYAN IN S. PAULO.

The following account of the American minister's visit to São Paulo, is gathered from the São Paulo papers:

In the *Correio Paulistano*, 18th May.

The American minister, Colonel Ch. Page Bryan, minister of the United States to the Brazilian government, came to this capital yesterday (May 17). Some minutes before the arrival of the night train, the private secretary and aide-de-camp of the president of the state, the secretaries of interior and agriculture, the American consul, Dr. Orville Derby, and Antonio Piza, Messrs. Guérin, Laine, Robins, Huxley, Blair, Hammett and Walling, were at the Norte station, with representatives of the local press.

At 10.25 a. m. the train arrived, with the illustrious diplomat, Lieut. Shipton, military attaché of the American legation, Fairchild, naturalist, and Harbour Lathrop. Dr. Saturnino de Mattos of the transportation division of the Central, accompanied the travellers. After the welcome, the American minister as well as his suite and the persons who met him at the station, took carriages for the Kaserne Sportsman. The apartments intended for Colonel Bryan were decorated with bouquets of cut flowers in vases. The American minister received some visits, conversed with Dr. Derby and our representative, referring to the very favorable impression that he had formed of the Paulista capital and of the polite manner in which he had been received.

At 2.05 p. m., the minister arrived at the palace, from the front of which hung the Brazilian and American flags, in order to call on the president of the state. He was received in the vestibule by Dr. Carlos Reis and Captain Pedro Arburis, private secretary and aide-de-camp of the president of the state, and Dr. Antonio de Toledo Piza and Orville Derby, and was conducted into the *salon d'honneur* of the palace. A few minutes after the president of the state arrived, accompanied by the secretary of interior, and the requisite introductions were made. Among those at the palace were: Dr. Almeida e Silva, chief of police, Dr. Aureliano Coutinho, assistant delegado, Colonel Carlos Porto and Dr. Francisco Milla, state deputies, and São Rocha; after a friendly conversation of 20 minutes the visitors retired with the same formalities with which they had been received.

During the reception the band of the 3rd battalion of police played the American and Brazilian national hymns and Yankee Doodle. From the governor's palace, the illustrious diplomat went to the departments of agriculture and forestry, being received by the secretaries of state, and by the upper officials of those departments; later he visited the geological and geographical commission and Dr. Bernardino de Campos; this gentleman returned the visit at 4.30 p. m.

At 5 o'clock the president of the state arrived at the Rotisserie, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and the secretaries of agriculture, finance and interior.

The American minister received them in the *salon d'honneur* of the hotel, having at his side, in grande gala, Lieut. Shipton, military attaché of the legation.

Friendly conversation took place, and when champagne was served, two toasts were drunk: one by the president of the state to North America and the other by Col. Bryan to Brazil.

The president of the state retired at 5.30, being accompanied to the door of the hotel by the American minister and the attaché of legation.

As we announced yesterday (18th) the American minister, accompanied by Lieut. Shipton, Harbour Lathrop, Consul Frank Hill, Dr. Carlos Reis and Pedro Argues, private secretary and

aide-de-camp of the president of the state, and São Rocha of this paper, visited the Museum of Ypiranga, going through all its departments, where are to be found the magnificent collections which do honor to our capital. After writing their names in the visitors' book, the persons present went to the residence of the worthy director Dr. von Ihering, where they were offered cakes and wine, Madame von Ihering doing the honors of the house gracefully and politely. The American minister, in a graceful speech, thanked Dr. Ihering for the attentions that he had paid him and his companions, congratulating himself upon having had the happy idea of visiting an establishment, which did such honor to the state of São Paulo, and finished by drinking a toast to the personal health of the director.

At 2.30 Col. Page Bryan, accompanied by the American consul, Mr. Hill, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, and the secretary of interior, left in a launch for the Normal School, attended by two soldiers of cavalry.

At the door of the building, Dr. Alberto Salles, director of the school, Sá e Benevides and José Feliciano, lecturers, Professors Arnaldo Barreto, Carlos Cardini, Augusto de Carvalho, João Borges, Rômulo Puigari, Gabriel Antunes, René Barreto and Mario dos Reis, for the *Correio Paulistano*, awaited the visitors.

Upon arriving there, the American minister went to the amphitheatre, where was sung by the male and female scholars of the Escola Complementar "God Save the Queen," the hymn "Patria" for two voices by Antonio Carlos, and the song "Sextenário."

From there the visitors went to the physical and chemical cabinet and there several experiments were made by the scholars of the 3rd year of the Normal School.

Col. Page Bryan made a speech in French, expressing his enthusiasm over what he had just seen. The visitors then passed to the library, which is under the direction of Sr. José Feliciano. The visitors then went to the male section of the 5th year, directed by Prof. Augusto de Carvalho. There the "Hymno da Proclamação" and the *hacarolla* "O Barquinho" were sung.

Col. Page Bryan then made a speech in English, observing that if the scholars of that class showed in everything the same advancement as they showed in music, it would be easy to estimate the progress they had made. Professor Carvalho called to the board several scholars, who showed ability in arithmetic and the metric system.

The visitors passed to the 3rd year's section for females, under the direction of D. Julia de Azevedo Antunes. The scholar Joana Vianna was called; she gave an admirable demonstration of a problem of trigonometry, for which she was complimented by the visitors. Col. Bryan, shaking the professor's hands, said: "Felicito-a; admirável!"

The visitors went afterwards to the "Jardim da Infância," which celebrated yesterday the 3rd anniversary of its installation. At the door of that establishment D. Maria Ernestina Vavelli, directress, D. Zelina Rolim, assistant, and Ds. Joanni Grass, Isabel Prado, Cecília Abrahães, and Juli de Godoy, professors, awaited the visitors.

The children received them with a clapping of hands and with loud cheers to the American minister and Sr. Alberto Salles. Then followed the choros "Alô, Alô," sung by the scholars of the three terms. The children Aimé Baleno and Nair Schumann, sang an interesting duet, and the child Clotilde Boulcanti recited the poetry of Zelina Rolim "Tudo o natal ped' flores," offering the American minister a bouquet of natural flowers.

The children followed the gymnastics exercises, the solo being sung by the scholar Alara Costa, and the choros by all the scholars. The children afterwards sang a march and the firework song: "Meu e' oigo e um passarinho." The most important part of the children's exhibition, was the child's play called "O Lavrador," by Carlos Bühler. The American minister made a speech in French, in which he said that in all he had heard and seen there existed something enchanting. He further stated that the school he had just visited, was the finest he had seen till now. Even in his country, he had not seen fine schools, but not equal to the one he had visited yesterday. At 4.30 p. m. the visitors left the school, much satisfied with all they had seen.

Returning to the hotel, where he remained a short time, the minister went out in the afternoon for an excursion to the fine plantation of D. Veridiano Prado.

May 21.—Col. Page Bryan, American minister, accompanied by the secretaries of agriculture and interior, aide-de-camp of the president of the state, commander of the police brigade Dr. Antonio Piza, Mr. Schoff and other guests, visited at 8.30 a. m. the military hospital and the Luz barracks, where the troops saluted Colonel Page Bryan.

They went afterwards to the plantation of Dr. José Vicente, where a grand banquet was given them. When champagne was drunk, the minister of interior, in the name of the government of São Paulo, drank to the health of the American minister, expressing on that occasion the wish that the friendship between the United States and Brazil may last forever.

Replying to this toast, the American minister, drank to the prosperity of the Brazilian nation and to the personal felicity of Dr. Campos Salles and Col. Fernandes Prestes. There were other toasts made, which were warmly responded to. The visitors returned at 4 p. m.

The American minister and Mr. Schoff, left with the night train, from the Norte station where a large crowd was assembled. Upon the train's starting, the bands played the United States and Brazilian hymns in the midst of great cheering for both nations.

THE LONDON LETTER

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THE LONDON LETTER

Vol. 1, No. 1, APRIL 14th 1899, of all newsgivers and bookstalls, or of the Publisher London Letter, 20 & 21 King William Street, Strand, London, W. C.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 27th May. Members requiring invitations for friends should apply to the Secretary.

Rio, 16th May, 1899.

H. W. Stacey,
Hon. Sec.

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Furnished Bedroom (without board), small English family, Botafogo. Apply X X, office of this paper.

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A Brazilian girl wants a situation as plain sempstress in some family. Address, "O. W." care of Rio News.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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Miss LAYONA GLENZ,
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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

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References may be obtained at:

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" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 38, " Vis. Inhamã.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfândega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water closets, drinking water filtered by the Pastern system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden, pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and reupholstered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

NIGGERS vs. WHITES.

This match was played here on 17th inst. The niggers could only muster the eleven men, several of their best players being prevented from coming from various causes. Frank Gepp who has captained the niggers since the formation of the club worked hard to get his team together and if the niggers did not win they made a very creditable show and may turn the tables in the return match.

Gepp won the toss and sent Burgos and Lloyd in to bat. Lloyd played a very steady game and had not been unfortunately run out may have made a score. Burgos was out 1 b. w. after making 16 in trying to pull a ball from Stock. The next highest score for the niggers was Keelman 15; he was cleverly caught by Richards at point.

For the whites, Richards' 28 was top score, but great credit is due to Evans who kept up his wicket while Richards made runs.

A great many ladies and gentlemen visited the ground during the day amongst whom we noticed Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Anstui, Mrs. Stenhonse, Miss Mina Ellis, Miss Beaver, Mr. Christy, Mr. Pereira, Capt. H. Smith, Capt. Collegen, Mr. Gepp, Mr. Heyland, Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Middelbeck and many others.

Mrs. Beaver very kindly presided at the tea table and we are very pleased to see that the ladies of Santos who take an interest in tennis and cricket have arranged to provide tea on the majority of match days, and we hope that afternoon tea will now become a social feature of the club.

The full score is as follows:

NIGGERS.	
A. M. Burgos, 1 b. w., b. Stock.....	16
R. C. Lloyd, run out.....	5
H. Tross, c. A. Lewis, b. Barber.....	3
A. Keelman, c. Richards, b. do.....	15
P. H. Gepp, c. do b. do.....	2
C. Stewart Smith, st. Cross, b. Stock.....	0
H. Born, c. Evans, b. do.....	4
E. A. Carré, b. Barber.....	0
H. L. Wright, b. do.....	0
C. G. Vieira, not out.....	0
H. Simon, b. Barber.....	0
Wides.....	1
No balls.....	2

WHITES.

P. Lewis, b. Tross.....	7
H. E. Barber, c. Tross, b. Keelman.....	2
C. L. Stock, b. do.....	0
H. P. Smith, b. Tross.....	3
J. A. Cross, c. Gepp, b. do.....	4
F. Tracey, st. Burgos, b. Keelman.....	1
A. Lewis, b. Tross.....	3
A. Richards, b. Keelman.....	28
E. Greene, run out.....	6
E. Cooper, b. Keelman.....	5
P. H. Evans, b. Burgos.....	4
S. A. Mogau, b. do.....	0
H. L. Greenland, not out.....	5
Pr. L. Burgos, not out.....	0
Byes.....	5
Leg bye.....	1

SANTOS vs. SÃO PAULO.

"Two days of the best cricket ever seen in Santos" was what everybody remarked who attended the Santos Athletic Club's ground during the match against S. Paulo on Saturday and Sunday.

The Paulistas came down with their strongest team, fully determined to make a good show. How they succeeded will be seen from the scores. The Santistas also had their best men to do battle for them.

The weather was fine, but hot; but the ground and pitch were in excellent condition.

The game commenced shortly after mid-day on Saturday. Miller won the toss and decided to bat. He sent in Ffode and Mawson, Ffode being caught and bowled by Barham after making 2. Miller joined Mawson and then began the best innings we have ever seen in Brazil. Miller began steadily but soon warmed up to his work and played beautiful cricket. His cutting and placing, as well as his strokes on the leg, were magnificent and his timing perfect. During his long innings, (106 not out), he gave but one chance. He received quite an ovation on returning to the pavilion.

Spectators and players alike were all pleased to see that it was Charlie Miller who made the first century on the Santos ground. No more popular man plays cricket in Brazil. Miller is a true sportsman, thorough in everything he does and modest to a degree. We most heartily congratulate him on his success on Saturday and hope to see him repeat it many times. Mawson played well for his 25, but he was badly missed by Cross at point early in the innings.

São Paulo introduced a new man to Santos in Willes, who shaped very well, but was very nervous. This he will get over and we hope to hear of him making good scores during the season.

The São Paulo innings closed for 165.

The Santos bowling was quite up to the standard, Barham and Wheatley being most successful. There is lots of room for improvement in the fielding and the Santos men must wake up, and get out of that slovenly, half-hearted way they have in the field if they wish to keep their position against Rio and São Paulo. Nothing is more annoying to the looker-on than to see a man fielding with bad grace and not trying his best.

The Santos innings commenced at 4.30 p.m. Burgos and Lewis being sent in first. Lewis

lost his wicket, stumped, after making one. Barham joined Burgos and looked well set when he was smartly caught and bowled by Unwin. Barber followed and played out time, the board showing 2 wickets down for 44. At the commencement next day Unwin cleaned bowled Barber with his second ball. Wheatley then joined Burgos but was caught at the wicket after making nine. Cross was caught by Miller in the long field with only two to his credit. Stock now went to the wicket, but Burgos who had played a splendid innings was bowled in trying his fancy stroke to leg. His 42 were most invaluable. Tross followed and he and Stock made the stand of the day, putting on 70 runs. Stock deserves great credit for his plucky display. His 47 were got by sound cricket and at a time when runs were badly needed. Tross also played well for his 32. Richards (capt.) made 19 not out and the innings closed for 202.

The São Paulo fielding was a decided improvement on Santos. Unwin and Mawson both bowled well.

São Paulo's second innings produced 116 for 9 wickets. Ffode, Miller and especially Unwin all batted well.

The match was left a draw. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were on the ground during both days and we saw many from São Paulo and Guarajá.

On Saturday Mrs. William Ellis and on Sunday Mrs. H. L. Wright provided the tea and cake and their kindness and attention were very greatly appreciated by everybody present.

The scores were as follows:—

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.	
1st innings.	
J. Mawson, b. Keelman.....	25
P. Ffode, c. and b. Barham.....	2
C. W. Miller, not out.....	106
G. Unwin, c. Tross, b. Keelman.....	4
F. Stewart, b. Burgos.....	3
W. F. Rule, b. Wheatley.....	3
R. Willes, b. do.....	12
J. Webster, b. do.....	3
M. King, b. do.....	0
F. Goodier, b. Burgos.....	3
F. Sparks, run out.....	0
Extras.....	7

Total..... 165

2nd innings.	
J. Mawson, b. Barham.....	3
P. Ffode, b. Keelman.....	19
C. W. Miller, 1 b., w. b. Barham.....	17
G. Unwin, 1 b., w. b. Keelman.....	27
F. Stewart, b. Barham.....	4
W. F. Rule, b. Wheatley.....	13
R. Willes, b. Barham.....	0
J. Webster, b. Keelman.....	13
M. King, b. Burgos.....	3
F. Goodier, not out.....	3
F. Sparks, not out.....	1
Extras.....	16

Total for 9 wickets..... 116

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.	
A. M. Burgos, b. Miller.....	42
P. Lewis, st. Goodier, b. Unwin.....	1
E. A. Barham, c. and b. Unwin.....	11
H. E. Barber, b. Unwin.....	12
H. L. Wheatley, c. Goodier, b. Rule.....	9
J. A. Cross, c. Miller, b. Rule.....	2
C. L. Stock, c. Webster, b. Mawson.....	47
H. Tross, b. Stewart.....	32
A. Richards, not out.....	19
F. Tracey, c. Miller, b. Mawson.....	0
A. Keelman, c. Webster, b. Mawson.....	7
Extras.....	20

Total..... 202

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st innings of S. Paulo.				
Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	
Barber.....	16	7	32	0
Barham.....	10	1	27	1
Tross.....	9	2	17	0
Keelman.....	13	4	25	2
Burgos.....	6.1	1	12	2
Wheatley.....	11	2	25	4
Stock.....	7	2	12	0
Tracey.....	3	0	8	0

2nd innings of S. Paulo.

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	
Barber.....	7	2	11	0
Barham.....	13	6	18	4
Tracey.....	10	3	16	0
Tross.....	4	3	3	0
Burgos.....	8	2	15	1
Wheatley.....	8	1	13	1
Keelman.....	10	1	24	3

Innings of Santos.

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	
Sparks.....	4	0	16	0
Unwin.....	23	5	51	3
Miller.....	14	3	33	1
Rule.....	12	2	33	2
Mawson.....	10.4	4	18	3
King.....	5	0	9	0
Webster.....	4	2	7	1
Stewart.....	5	0	15	0

An amusing incident occurred during a performance of "Faust." In one scene Me-philopheles disappears through the ground into Hades, but on this occasion the trap door only let him down half way, and there he stuck. This might not have been so bad had not the situation been irretrievably spoiled by a graceless clown in the gallery, who gave vent to the pious exclamation—"Thank goodness! Hell's full at last." The curtain had to be rung down after that.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 14.—The Brazilian minister at Washington has a fourth edition of his work on "Representative Democracy" in the press.

The Turkish minister has made representations to the government with respect to the plots fostered in Turkey by Syrians living in the United States.

Aguinaldo has ordered all foreigners to leave the Philippines within 48 hours under heavy penalties. He is said to believe that by this order he will compel the different governments to recognise his belligerent rights against the United States.

MAY 15.—A native battalion has been raised in Porto Rico to serve as a garrison of the capital. Their uniform will be in all respect the same as that of the regular army.

General Otis has confirmed the news of the taking of San Ildefonso and San Miguel by the American troops, and also of the repulse of the Tagalos by the Spaniards at Zamboanga.

MAY 16.—The Washington papers say that the government is about to issue a proclamation to the Cuban soldiers ordering them to give up their arms. Those who do so will receive their share of the three million dollars advanced to Cuba for their war services, but those who refuse will forfeit their share, and will be forced to give up their arms at all costs.

The government has received official information from Havana that the Cuban soldiers are likely to cause trouble in the near future by refusing to disband. General Brooke has therefore been given full powers to take whatever steps he thinks most convenient to deal with the state of affairs.

MAY 17.—Telegrams from Manila say that General Lawton has taken the town of San Isidro after a determined resistance, when he drove the rebels out with great slaughter.

It is reported that Great Britain has sent an intimation to Aguinaldo, that her subjects are not to be touched in the territory still held by his troops.

Admiral Watson left San Francisco to-day to relieve Admiral Dewey at Manila, and his departure was made the occasion to give him a perfect ovation.

MAY 18.—The American troops have taken possession of Isagig, and have dispersed the Tagalo garrison.

Mr. Harrison left New York to-day for Paris, to represent the United States in the Venezuelan case.

President McKinley sent a message to the Car to-day congratulating him on the opening of the disarmament conference.

General Otis telegraphs from Manila that the demoralisation amongst the Tagalos was still more noticeable after the taking of San Isidro, and that they were deserting in great numbers.

An American was shot in a collision with the local police that he had provoked in Havana.

MAY 19.—The government has requested the American minister in Rio to investigate the incident in connection with the United States consulate in Manaus. In case the news of the stoning of the consular building there is confirmed, the government will proceed in conformity with diplomatic usages, and in conciliatory terms, to demand a suitable reparation.

The report of the captain of the "Wilmington" on the recent trip to Manaus is said to be a document of the highest importance for the development of commerce between the two countries.

General Brooke has come to an agreement with General Maximo Gomez as to the solution of the actual situation in Cuba. In accordance with this agreement, General Gomez issued a manifesto this morning counselling the Cubans to remain calm, and promising to advocate the independence of Cuba before the Washington government.

Yesterday a detachment of 700 American troops was sent from Manila to reinforce the garrison at Iloilo.

The New York Herald publishes a telegram to-day from its correspondent in Manila confirming the news that the Tagalos, tired of a war in which they only suffer defeats, show themselves again desirous of making peace with the Americans.

MAY 20.—Telegrams received in Washington from Hong-Kong and Manila confirm the news that the Tagalos are again desirous of peace, and that a delegation approved by Aguinaldo is on its way to Manila to treat with General Otis. (Knowing as they do that the commander will only listen to an unconditional surrender, this news seems to point to an early termination of the rebellion.)

General Otis telegraphs to his government that several of the chief leaders of the Tagalos have sent to him to say that they are ready to submit on any terms that he may propose. General Luna is still adverse to a surrender.

According to the New York journals General Maximo Gomez has backed out of the agreement with General Brooke as to the disbandment of the Cuban troops, and it is possible that stringent measures will be used.

Spain.

MAY 14.—Telegrams from Valladolid give accounts of a serious riot that took place there between the students of the cavalry school, and which was only suppressed after a lapse of 48 hours. The cause of the outbreak was the different opinions held by the parties about the charms of the prefect's daughter.

Sr. Silveira has sent orders to General Rios to immediately send back to Spain the whole of the Spanish garrison in Zamboanga which was recently attacked by the Tagalos. It is officially reported that in the fight one Spaniard was killed and six were wounded, amongst the latter being General Montero.

MAY 15.—The municipal elections throughout Spain took place to-day. Up to the present the results are not known, but it is generally believed that the republican party has gained a considerable number of seats.

A mass meeting was held to-day in Barcelona to protest against the sentence passed on the 60 odd anarchists who were condemned to long terms of imprisonment by the council of war for participation in the explosion of bombs during a procession in June, 1896. Fiery speeches were made by the socialist orators, and resolutions were passed demanding a revision of the trial and the destruction of the fortress of Montjuich where the anarchists are confined.

Two steamers have been despatched from Manila to Zamboanga to take troops there to Spain.

MAY 16.—The government has ordered the publication of an account of tortures said to have been inflicted on the prisoners at Montjuich, as all corporal punishment is absolutely prohibited by the prison regulations.

A terrible deluge of rain has passed over the city of Barcelona causing the rivers to overflow their banks and occasioning serious damage to property.

MAY 17.—The opposition journals in Spain are all protesting against a decree published by the government with reference to the foreign debt, as its terms are said to be favourable to the foreigners and prejudicial to the Spaniards themselves.

MAY 18.—Several journals reproduce an interview with one of the chiefs of the Carlist party in the course of which he said that the Carlists would not rise just yet but would wait until the country was convinced that the present rulers were incapable of regeneration. Don Carlos would then give the orders in his headquarters to commence action against the existing dynasty.

The ladies of the highest society in Spain held a meeting in Valencia to-day to mark the opening of the disarmament conference, and many speeches eulogistic of the noble initiative of the Car were delivered.

MAY 19.—In view of the difficulties that have arisen the government has decided to abandon the idea of raising another loan. In its place they will probably increase the income tax and the duties on sugar. It is also probable that the taxes on railways will be increased.

MAY 20.—It is reported in Madrid that Don Carlos is about to issue an important manifesto to his adherents on 1st June next. *El Liberal* of Madrid states that before the Cortes meets it is likely that there will be a change in the composition of the cabinet owing to the great tension between the prime minister and the minister of war.

Great Britain.

MAY 14.—The Tagalos have attacked the Spaniards in Zamboanga for having refused to supply them with arms. They were repulsed after a stiff fight in the course of which General Montero was severely wounded.

Aguinaldo has ordered all strangers to retire from the districts occupied by his troops. His main force is strongly entrenched in San Fernando.

In consequence of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail* having issued Sunday editions, the bishops of England have addressed a protest to the government.

An interview has been arranged between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner. At this meeting it is expected that the differences which have arisen in South Africa will be satisfactorily settled.

MAY 15.—On the arrival of the delegates to the disarmament conference at La Hague, the apostolic nuncio retired from the city as a formal protest against the exclusion of the Vatican.

Sir Henry Irving is reported to be seriously ill.

News has been received that the natives of the Ivory coast have risen against the French authorities and in an engagement killed a doctor, two French officers and 40 colonial troops.

The *Morning Post* says that Don Carlos has succeeded in raising a loan in the London market.

Queen Victoria paid a visit to Kensington Palace, where she was born, and has announced her intention of making a present of the place to the nation on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

The Chinese in the hinterland of Kowloon having shown a disposition to rebel against British rule, two army corps composed of 6,300 men have been despatched into the disturbed districts to repress any revolutionary movement.

MAY 16.—The serious news has been received from the Cape that seven men, said to be ex-officers of the British army, have been arrested in Johannesburg and taken to Pretoria, on the charge of high treason. It is also asserted that documents of a very compromising nature were found in their possession, which will lead to other arrests. The news has caused a tremendous sensation at the Cape, and a secret session of ministers was immediately held. The news has also created a great deal of excitement in London,

where it is thought that the event is likely to precipitate a conflict with the Transvaal. Manila telegrams state that Aguinaldo has sent a delegation to La Hague to plead the case of the Tagalos before the representatives of the powers.

The Tagalos by a ruse have obtained possession of the two gunboats "Jaguna Bay" and "Cevadonga," one of the superior officers of the crew being killed in resisting the enterprise.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an interview, said he had received no official communication yet as to the arrest of seven men in the Transvaal, but he felt sure there were no English officers there who would head a conspiracy. The truth of the arrests had been confirmed from the Cape and also from Pretoria.

MAY 17.—To-day the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Kensington museum was performed by Her Majesty. An immense multitude of people were present and enthusiastically cheered the Queen.

Champions from Melbourne announce that a great meeting has been held there in support of the claims of the midlanders.

On the 22nd inst. three more batteries of artillery will be sent to Natal to strengthen the fortifications of the Transvaal. There are already three batteries on the spot.

Sir Alfred Milner has given official information of the arrest of the seven British subjects in the Transvaal, but has said nothing of them being British officers.

The evening papers commenting on the arrest in Johannesburg refuse to believe in any conspiracy, and the *Globe* does not hesitate to assert its conviction that the whole pretended conspiracy has been got up by the Transvaal government.

The telegrams from Pretoria state that there are six English prisoners, and one Dane, and that all have served in the British army. They are charged with conspiring to seize the fortress of Johannesburg, and to hold it until they were reinforced by troops to be sent from Natal. They have been examined by a magistrate, but the further proceedings have been adjourned for 15 days.

The British troops have driven the Chinese out of all the forts in the new Kowloon territory.

MAY 18.—The storm of protest raised in England against Sunday editions of daily papers has been too much for the *Daily Mail* which has discontinued its Sunday edition.

Official telegrams from the Transvaal deny the story of the seven prisoners in Pretoria who are British officers.

The London papers say that the prisoners are men without any influence whatsoever, and that the case has nothing of the importance that was at first attributed to it.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the house of commons that at the interview which has been arranged between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein on the 30th inst. all the difficulties between the neighboring states are likely to be satisfactorily resolved.

President Kruger has presented a message to the Volksraad in which he proposes the concession of naturalisation to all foreigners who have lived nine years in the country.

The London papers state that several officers whose term of service at the Cape has expired have received orders to await further instructions in Cape Town. They add that this measure has been taken in view of the recent events at Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Pekin telegrams say that Li Hung-Chang has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Chinese army.

In Havana several Cuban troops attacked the houses of Spaniards who hosted the Spanish flag on the birthday of the King of Spain.

MAY 19.—It is reported that the Russian government is trying to raise a loan of ten millions sterling in the London market.

Bombay telegrams report a violent outbreak of cholera morbus in the Port of Kurrachi.

News received from Leith announces that a bottle has been picked up on the coast of Iceland containing a letter from Andrée sent from Goeberg, which gives interesting particulars of his expedition.

Mr. Chamberlain said in the house of commons to-day that President Kruger has declared that he will not countenance any proceedings that might compromise the relations between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

MAY 20.—Telegrams from Stockholm announce the departure of the Vathorst expedition in search of Andrée.

Telegrams from La Hague say that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the chief British delegate to the disarmament conference, has been appointed president of the arbitration committee.

News from Peking states that China has at last decided to grant the cession to Italy of the bay of Sumatra, and that this cession is chiefly due to the great influence that Great Britain has brought to bear on China in favor of Italy.

France.

MAY 14.—The building belonging to the chamber of commerce in Paris was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

The Parisian press notices that a Frenchman named Duret has invented a method by which America can be united to Europe by wireless telegraphy.

MAY 15.—The *Figaro* asserts that the negotiations between Italy and China for the cession

of the territory around Suamun bay are now proceeding in a satisfactory way, and that it is very probable that Italy will get possession of the bay within a short while.

L'Union says that an imperial decree has been issued in China recognising the Catholic religion and conferring a dignity on all missionaries that visit Chinese soil.

MAY 16.—Francisque Sarcey died last night. (France has lost one of its most trenchant writers. If any author or dramatist could gain the approval of the great critic he was sure of success. If Sarcey decided against him, he gave his reasons in such biting French that influenced most men's minds, and was to the suffering worm that dared to turn. His forty years' experience as journalist and author made him a power to be dreaded, master as he was of a keen and incisive style. He was unapproachable as a critic, but it is doubtful if any of his own dozen or so of works will live. He was buried in Bourdon, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, in 1828 and was consequently to his 71st year.)

Delegates from the ministries of war and marine will be present at Lyons to receive the Marchand mission on its arrival there. The members of the mission will be taken at once to Paris where they will be the guests of the minister of marine, M. Lockroy, who will give a sumptuous banquet in their honor. During the days following their arrival they will be the recipients of many popular honors.

MAY 17.—There is a rumor in circulation in Paris that the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of Belgium to Prince Alexander of Teck will shortly be announced.

The arrival of Marchand and his mission at Djibouti has been officially announced to the colonial minister. Immediately on his arrival, Marchand was decorated with the insignia of commander of the legion of honor.

M. Max Regis, the ex-mayor of Algiers, has gone to Grenoble to stand his trial there. He was accompanied by M. Drumont, the anti-semitic editor of the *Libre Parole*, who addressed the crowds at the station and outside the court-house, and there were tumultuous manifestations by the anti-semitists and their adherents, which had to be dispersed by the police and a regiment of infantry. Several arrests were effected.

MAY 18.—Telegrams from London received in Paris say that the London police have captured one of the authors of the robbery at the house of Reznais in Rio, but owing to the want of an extradition treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, the prisoner was released.

The postmen in Paris have gone out on strike owing to the refusal of the government to grant an increase of two million francs in the post-office estimates.

The task of distributing the letters was allocated to the military. The strikers gathered in great numbers in front of the head post-office and endeavored to prevent the soldiers making the delivery, but the police established order by making the chief leaders prisoners. The secretary of the postal department has issued an ultimatum to the strikers that if they do not return to work to-morrow morning they will be replaced and not again given employment. Several of the postmen in the provincial cities have also gone out on strike.

M. Max Regis was acquitted to-day by the jury at Grenoble.

MAY 19.—Dr. Piza e Almeida, the Brazilian minister in Paris, will give a banquet to the diplomatic corps and hold a reception afterwards to-morrow.

The energy displayed by the government backed up by the chambers, has succeeded in putting an end to the postmen's strike. The men have all gone back to work, and the deliveries are now being made with the usual regularity.

MAY 20.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has had a narrow escape from being killed by a large piece of scenery falling upon the spot where she stood a moment before during a rehearsal of *Hamlet* in which she is about to play the part of the Prince of Denmark.

The report is now current that the court of cassation is likely to be in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case.

The Paris papers publish long accounts of the opening of the electric exhibition in Comoy by King Humbert, which was organised to celebrate the centenary of Alessandro Volta, the famous discoverer of the voltaic pile which has made the electricity of modern days possible.

Holland.

MAY 18.—The disarmament conference held its first meeting to-day, at La Hague. The proceedings were formally opened by M. de Beaufort, the foreign minister of the Low Countries, who headed the initiative of the Car, and expressed an earnest wish that the conference would be productive of good results. M. de Staal, Russian ambassador to London, was unanimously elected president, and in his opening address he thanked M. de Beaufort for his references to the Car and at the same time made complimentary references to Holland as the cradle of international law.

The conference adopted an address of thanks to Queen Wilhelmina for the attention paid to the delegates, and decided that their meetings should be held in secret. The programme to be discussed is divided into three heads: The first treats of the general question of disarmament, the second of the laws of civilized warfare, and the third of the study of the different systems of mediation and arbitration. The next sitting of the conference is fixed for the 21st inst.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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THE «WILMINGTON» CASE.

We are very much afraid that the *Commercio de São Paulo* is trying to play cuttle-fish with us, by obscuring the water with ink. Instead of confining himself to the question, he tries to blind us by dragging in the Monroe doctrine, the absorption of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Bering Sea dispute, and the free navigation of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, which to our surprise the *Commercio* considers an argument in favor of the closing of the Amazon. And he denies that the case of the Paraná is identical with that of the Amazon, because that river defines the frontier between neighboring states on its lower course. We can not hope to discuss all these points in one article and to settle geographical questions as well, but if the *Commercio* will be patient with us we will do the best our limited capacities will permit.

Let us take the Paraná case first. The lower Paraná is not a frontier river, for it flows through Argentine territory exclusively from the mouth of the Paraguay to its union with the Uruguay, at Martín García island, to form the Rio de la Plata—a distance of over 800 miles. On the upper waters of the Paraná and Paraguay, we find Paraguayan and Brazilian territory, and because of her possessing such territory there Brazil enjoys the free navigation of the Argentine Paraná not only for her merchant vessels, but also for her gunboats!

Now, in what particular does the Amazon differ from the Paraná? The lower Amazon is wholly within Brazilian territory, but on its upper waters and those of its tributaries lie Bolivia, Perú and Ecuador. These countries are partly dependent upon the Amazon for communication with the outside world, and they have treaties by which they have thrown open their parts of the Amazon and its tributaries to the free navigation of foreign states. But these treaties are worthless as long as Brazil closes the lower river. The United States holds, in common with recent authorities on the subject, that a country has no right to close such a waterway simply because its lower waters flow wholly through its own territory. Brazil has no more right to close the Amazon to an American naval vessel seeking to visit the river port of Iquitos, Peru, than Argentina has to close the Paraná to a Brazilian gunboat wishing to visit Asunción.

The Monroe doctrine and the absorption of Cuba and Porto Rico have, in our opinion, nothing to do with the question. The allusion, of course, is to the effect that the Americans are seeking to absorb Brazilian territory—which is absurd. If they wanted the Amazon valley, they would not be such monumental fools as to begin the work of absorption on the upper waters of the Amazon. They would take possession of Pará and the mouth of the river, and let the unsettled wilderness of the upper Amazon come in naturally. But the

Americans have no such intention, nor do they even dream of it! In their wild dreams of territorial expansion, they have never wronged Brazil with even a thought of seizing the smallest piece of her territory.

The *Commercio* refers to the old controversies between the United States, on the one side, and Spain and Great Britain, on the other, over the opening of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence to free navigation, and says that these examples are «very conclusive in our favor.» How so? If we have not lost the power of deduction, they support our contention in every respect, which is that the nation possessing the lower waters of a river have no right to close it to free communication with the ports of nations occupying the upper waters. Consider it again, colleague, and see if you have not made another mistaken reference.

Now for the *Commercio's* climax: «We never see any nation, however, exacting from the United States, as a right, the free navigation of the Mississippi since that great republic became mistress of both banks of that river, throughout its whole course to the sea.» Certainly not! for it is not necessary. The Mississippi is open to the ships of all nations. In discussing the dispute over the Mississippi, Wharton says:

Since then (alluding to the purchase of Louisiana) the exclusive control of the river by the United States, so far as concerns foreign states, has been conceded internationally; though, subject to police supervision and to the right to impose piloting and quarantine regulations, the free navigation of this and of other navigable rivers within the United States is, by the law of nations, accepted by the United States, open to all ships of foreign sovereigns. (Wharton, Intern. Law Digest, § 30, p. 96, Note.)

This is conclusive. British ships are to-day loading at St. Louis on the Mississippi just as freely as they are loading at Philadelphia, on the Delaware. «We never see» continues the *Commercio*, «any nation raising questions about its right to the navigation of the Delaware.» Most assuredly not, colleague; but if you will visit Philadelphia, which is at the head of navigation on the Delaware river, you will find scores of foreign ships who come and go as freely as in the port of Rio de Janeiro! There is no need of «raising questions» for there are none to raise! And we will venture to assert that should a Brazilian naval vessel ascend the Mississippi to the head of navigation, not one objection will be raised, and her officers and crew will be received with brass bands, banquets and hunting at every town she passes. No one would ever accuse her officers of harboring sinister intentions, of spying out the land so that Brazil might the more easily absorb the Mississippi valley; no pilot would be fined for piloting the ship through the treacherous waters of that river; and no Brazilian consulates would be stoned. Nothing more threatening than a champagne cork would be encountered throughout the whole length of the Mississippi river.

With reference to the subject of this discussion, the *Commercio* is content to reiterate the original proposition—that naval vessels have no right to ascend the Amazon without licence. Our contention that the naval vessel has a right to go where merchant vessels are allowed to go, is ignored. The rights of the nations on the upper Amazon are ignored. The precedent afforded by the constant use of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers by Brazilian gunboats, is ignored. And the conclusions of Calvo and other authorities on international law, are likewise ignored. Had the «Adamastor» gone up the Amazon, no one would have dreamed of interposing an objection; there would have been fireworks and festivities all the way up to Iquitos. But when the stranger happens to be an American gunboat, jealousy and suspicion intervene, the consulate of a friendly state is assaulted, unworthy motives are alleged to be the object of the visit, an insulting official order is issued to deprive the visitor of the services of pilots, and an outcry is raised all over the country against the

bad manners and sinister intentions of the Americans. And for all this there absolutely no cause, except what existed in suspicion and dislike.

We have now to add one more document to those we have already published—a telegram from Governor Paes de Carvalho which admits that application for licence was made (which the *Commercio* ignores), and which explains that no discourtesy was intended in hastening the departure of the ship. If the licence was really necessary, it could have been cabled to Manaus, instead of sending the information that the ship had not waited for it. There is something suspicious about the withholding of the licence, the transmission of information that the ship had no licence, and the calling of a public meeting to protest against the same without having policemen present to prevent violence. This is a matter which requires explanation.

The telegram is as follows: (see *Jornal do Commercio*, 20th May, 1899):

Para, 29th April, 1899

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Rio.

The American consul and the commander of the «Wilmington» have just called on me, bringing their spontaneous excuses regarding the departure of the «Wilmington» for the Amazon before having received the authority which I solicited from the federal government, at the request of the said consul, who did not think necessary the formality of requesting the permission in writing and, counting as certain the acquiescence of the federal government, hastened the departure. I am confident that Consul Kennedy was sincere in reaching this decision. In the course of the conference I was pleased to receive satisfactory explanations, and protests of sympathy and consideration for our country. I hasten to advise you of this fact which is a cause of satisfaction for us, thus allaying natural resentments. Greetings.—Pies de Carvalho.

We wish to note as briefly as possible that the *Brazilian Review* makes no reply to the request made in these columns on the 9th inst. for specific information in regard to a promise said to have been made by the minister of finance that the differences of exchange claimed by certain creditors, would be paid. We did not make the request on our own account, for we never placed the slightest faith in the statement. Some of our subscribers, however, who are interested in the business, wanted the statement confirmed, or contradicted. As the paper which made it is apparently unable to confirm it, they may confidently assume that it never had any foundation in fact.

Among the many objectionable features of the new tax regulations is the provision which vests the army of supervisors (*fiscals*) with arbitrary authority for the annoyance of business men. These persons are empowered not only to enter factories at any hour of the day or night, but also to make arrests, with the faculty of using the police and even the military in enforcing their orders. Those who are acquainted with the classes from which these supervisors are chosen, cannot fail to perceive the abuses to which this provision will lead and the effect that it will have, in combination with the many causes already at work, in contributing to the deterioration of national character.

It is apparent that the full force of the new order of things is not yet fully comprehended in congress. On the 18th a bill was presented which undertakes once more to square the circle, or to regulate agricultural labor contracts. This was a constant source of legislative study in the days of the empire, when the central government was supreme and the planting interests paramount. Under the new regime, however, the public lands have been transferred to the states, together with the services of colonisation, location of laborers, etc. What the national congress now has to do with the matter is not quite clear. It is evident that legislation on these subjects now devolves upon the state assemblies, and congress has no need of wasting any more valuable time in that direction.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 15.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Between Deputies Cassiano and José Mariau on one side and Deputy Seabra on the other there was a debate on the political attitude of President Campos Salles. There was received a petition from business men against the new tax regulations. It was referred to the committee on the constitution.

MAY 16.—*Senate*.—The senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Cesarino Alvim to the office of prefect of the federal district. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Urbano dos Santos resigned the office of 1st vice-president of the chamber and was re-elected, the vote being as follows: Urbano dos Santos, 89; Cornelio da Fonseca, 1; Francisco de Sá, 1; Francisco Veiga, 1; blank, 22. The chamber then proceeded to elect its

other officers. On motion of Deputy Heredia de Sá the chamber ordered the petition of business men against the new tax regulations to be printed in the *Diário do Congresso*.

MAY 17.—*Senate*.—Senator Moraes e Barros introduced a bill on agricultural labor contracts. —*Chamber of Deputies*. Some of the standing committees were chosen. On motion of Deputy Setzedello the chamber resolved to consult the senate on the appointment of a joint committee of six for reporting on the petition of business men against the new tax regulations. Deputy Seabra in concluding his speech commenced on the 13th said that the fundamental difference between the jacobins and anti-jacobins is that the latter are in favor of free institutions and the former advocate a dictatorship.

MAY 18.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Freitas Martins protested against the permission given to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. to increase its freight and passenger rates 40% and offered a motion to ask for the documents relating to this subject. The chamber completed the election of its standing committees.

MAY 19.—*Senate*.—The senate refused to accede to the wish of the chamber at deputies for the appointment of a joint committee to report on the petition of business men against the new tax regulations. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Eneas Martins to ask for documents relating to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co.

MAY 20.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 90 to 74 the chamber seated Col. Henrique Vaz as deputy for the 4th district of Minas Geraes. Deputy Heredia de Sá censured the senate for refusing to accede to the chamber's request for the appointment of a joint committee to report on the petition of business men against the new tax regulations.

COFFEE NOTES

—Those coffee planters who wish to know how the Arabian and Liberian species of coffee are cultivated in Ceylon and elsewhere can do so by asking Mr. Craschley to order «The Coffee Planter's Manual» by J. Ferguson from Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trenchard & Co. of London. Any hints towards the higher cultivation of Brazilian coffee should be of interest to those connected with the great staple product of Brazil.

—Some time ago we reproduced from one of our exchanges an item relating to the results of a small shipment of coffee to Santos, the expenses on which swallowed up the value of the produce. The grade of the coffee was not given, but some of our New York readers contested the figures and showed that they could not be correct on the basis of certain assumed prices. We have seen similar statements before in regard to the results on small shipments for long distances, but as we have no means of verifying the figures reproduced from a native paper we did not pursue the subject. We now translate from the *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora of the 11th inst. another coffee note on the same subject, which we submit to the consideration of our New York readers:

«Coffee picking in the state of São Paulo has now commenced in various municipalities, because the cherries are much earlier in ripening this year. Some new coffee has already come down to Santos. The coffee orchards far away from the railways are being abandoned because the price is so low that it does not cover the expenses of transportation.»

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new election for governor in the state of Mato Grosso is marked for 30th June, and the indications are that it will be bitterly contested.

—A scheme for breaking jail at the S. Paulo prison was recently detected and frustrated, the celebrated Affonso Coelho being one of the prisoners implicated.

—The *Montes Claros* states several districts on both sides of the boundary line between Minas Geraes and Bahia have been completely depopulated by the drought.

—A hysterical girl is said to have committed suicide in Ceará by swallowing a quantity of «Formida Capanema»—a sulphurous preparation designed to kill ants.

—In some of the famine-stricken districts of southern Bahia and northern Minas, food is so scarce that beans are quoted at 60000 a bag, rice 70000 to 80000 a bag, and farinha 30000 a bag.

—A Curitiba telegram says that many masses were said on the 20th inst., in the state of Paraná, for the souls of the victims murdered in 1894 at kilometre 65 by soldiers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—According to a statement made in the press by a prominent business man of Pará, Deputy Setzedello, when he was appointed secretary of the state government, at once dispatched a telegram informing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son.

—Fifteen kilos of gold from the new mines at Trajã were recently sold at Bahia. At these mines there are now at work about 3,000 persons, some of whom average over an ounce per diem. Nuggets weighing 1 1/8 ounces have been found.

—A prominent business man of Pará has made an interesting discovery in natural history. He says that Deputy Serzedello is a weeping crocodile. Other persons evidently suppose this deputy to belong to another branch of the family of Saurians, for we have heard them say that he sheds crocodile tears.

—It is said that the governor of Amazonas has sent a police force to the Rio Acre district to guarantee the rights of Brazilians on the frontier. The national government would do well to advise this meddlesome governor to well to his policemen and keep quiet. He will make more trouble in a day than the government can settle in a month.

—From the beginning of 1895 to the end of last month there were sold at Belém Horizonte 565 town lots and 179 suburban lots, for which the aggregate sum of \$26,926\$230 was paid. This does not include 34 town lots and 12 suburban lots, for which the title deeds have not yet been issued and for which the purchasers have paid the sum of 17,332\$775.

—An invisible ghost that breaks crockery and furniture and boxes the jaws of sleeping children, has been exciting much alarm at Goianópolis in the state of Alagoas. Several local spiritualists undertook to ascertain the motives by which the supernatural body was actuated; but the latter overpowered the table on which they were standing and left them sprawling on the floor. The ghost is apparently a jacobin.

—It is a curious circumstance that at the time a mob, said to have been incited by the state authorities at Manaus, was storming the American consulate in that city because an American gambler had gone up the Amazon without having first obtained official permission, the authorities of that same state (Amazonas) were asking for tenders for a monument to be erected in the Praça de S. Sebastião "to commemorate the opening of the ports of Amazonas to free navigation." A curious idea of "free navigation" they have at Manaus, we learn!

—We learn through private channels, for the press has been strangely silent about it, that the city of Juiz de Fora has an epidemic of virulent yellow fever, and that it broke out some time ago. Some of the schools sent notices of the danger to parents of children two or three weeks ago, and many pupils have been withdrawn from the schools on this account. It is said that the fever came from some of the towns along the Central railway and Paratyba river, such as Paratyba do Sul, where the existence of the fever has likewise attracted very little attention.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Mrs. Baumgardner's "housewarming" party was a great success, and her new home was much admired. The display of American and British flags in conjunction with Chinese lanterns was not, I believe, intended to be of political significance. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Montliver, Mr. and Mrs. Ingoby, Mr. and Mrs. Nathman, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William Krog, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krog, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Floride, Mr. Frank Floride, Mr. and Mrs. Sollem, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Maffati, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Broad, Mr. and Miss Madeley, Mr. Mabel King, and the Misses King, Mr. and Miss Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Miss G. v. Miss Eldowes, Mr. and Mrs. Weyford, Miss Fordyce, Messrs. Richard Gray, Kirkman, Cunnack, Rule, Willis, Rendell, Holdis, Wilson, Pennington, Urwin, Conliver, Macdonald, Howe, v. Hayn, Shaw, Dawson, Fairchild, Lee, and others.

On Tuesday last quite a party of highly esteemed Paulista left to take passage in the "Nile" from Santos for England. It included Mr. and Mrs. Miss Madeley, Miss Eldowes, Mr. P. C. P. Lupton and Mr. Hobbs. Mr. Madeley and his family intend making a prolonged tour in Europe, and no date is even approximately fixed for their return. They will be much missed in S. Paulo, and will undoubtedly receive a warm welcome should *saudades* of the place in which they have made so many sincere friends induce them some day to revisit it.

NICODIMUS DENDROP.

S. Paulo, 19/5/99.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Advices from Santos state that the São Paulo company has resolved to suspend the rapid passenger train between that city and S. Paulo, much to the disappointment of business men.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 255,721\$50 to the Brazilian Coal Co. for coal furnished to the Central railway in the months of February and March.

—The court of appeals has decided that the Juiz de Fora e Piauí line shall be restored to the Leopoldina Railway Co. The line had been embargoed by its former owners. This settles one of the many questions the company has before the courts.

—The Alto Tocantins company has asked congress to extend the time for completing its first 100 kilometres to 31st December, 1901. "Certainly," congress should say, "but it must be distinctly understood that in the meantime the directors and officers of the company will not be allowed one *réimem* of salary."

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 13th inst. were 252,714\$000 as compared with 315,035\$000 in the corresponding week of last year. The receipts are still on the ascending scale for the year and show an increase of over 12 centos on the returns of the previous week in this year.

—The receipts and expenses of the S. Paulo and Paulista railways for 1898 were as follows:

	S. Paulo	Paulista
Receipts....	19,903,328\$190	20,373,771\$010
Expenses....	10,952,987\$120	9,921,069\$530
Balance.	8,950,341\$070	10,452,701\$480

—The traffic receipts of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended April 22nd were 31,341\$700 against 35,197\$850 in the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts from 1st January to April 22nd were 685,610\$000 or almost exactly 100 centos less than in the same period last year. There was a notable falling off in 2nd class passengers during that week, there being 2,050 less than during the same week in 1898, although 6420 were carried.

—Reports were current in S. Paulo on the 19th that the Vinhão Paulista railway lines of that city had been acquired by the Westinghouse Company, of New York. Inquiries here do not confirm the report further than that the Westinghouse company has been approached on the subject, but will not enter into any negotiation until its engineers have thoroughly examined the lines, and that even then it will not be a question of purchase, but of taking stock or debentures to cover part cost of an electric equipment.

—In their report for the half-year ended December last, the directors of the Central Bahia railway recommend a dividend of 2 per cent., making, with the interim dividend paid, a total distribution of 4 per cent. for the year 1898, leaving £3,116 to be carried forward. The gross receipts for the year ended 31st December last were £157,459 against £147,060 in 1897. The working expenses were £137,501 as against £124,219 in the previous year. The government is debited with the full amount of the guarantee £102,541, and also with £2,309 for general charges in London. The directors state that the company has obtained further time for the construction of branches, but the guarantee of interest on them has been cancelled.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The naval ordnance department of the British Admiralty has issued a new danger flag, which must be borne on the foremast of all ships carrying explosives. The flag will have a red ground, like the old flag, but will be pierced in the centre by a yellow cross.

—Captain the Hon. Henry A. Scudamore Stanhope, who is to relieve Captain Gamble in command of H. M. S. "Beagle," has arrived in the River Plate, and is spending a few days in Buenos Aires before taking charge of his post. He is a brother of the present Earl of Chesterfield. —*Montevideo Times.*

—In spite of the measures of Capt. Goodrich, of the American cruiser "Newark," that of holding no communication with Rio, his vessel was put into quarantine at Montevideo. He allowed no one to come ashore here, and excused himself from receiving visits from the American consul and the Brazilian naval commander, but all to no purpose. The Montevideo barges have gone out on quarantines and would impose it on a vessel that came even within signalling distance of us.

—The Lamport & Holt line's "Wordsworth" left Rio on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers: Misses Margaret Lane, L. Kraef, Mackinlay, Wilding and Armstrong and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bubler and 2 children. Mrs. M. L. Vining, Mrs. Stansley, Mrs. P. G. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmermann, 4 children and man servant, Dr. and Mrs. J. Weiss and 3 children, Messrs. S. Homburger, Brian Barry, Schadenwaldt, W. R. Cassels, Wiedmann, E. Mendy and Andrade Paeiro and 23 third-class passengers.

—Rear Admiral Howison, has selected for his personal staff as commander of the South Atlantic station, to which he has recently been assigned with the "Chicago" as flagship, Lieut. H. C. Poundstone as flag lieutenant and Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey as flag secretary. Both of these officers have been on duty at the navy department recently. Lieut. Poundstone being attached to the ordnance bureau, and Lieut. Whittlesey to the navigation bureau. The "Chicago" according to the telegrams, has gone to the Mediterranean and will not reach this station as soon as was expected, although her stay in European waters is only temporary. Capt. P. H. Cooper will serve as flag-captain as well as the commanding officer of the flagship. —*Zueas Aires Standard.*

Last week, a consumptive-looking man came to the office and told a story which, if true, should not be allowed to be repeated. He gave his name as Edward Scribner, and his age as 22. His story was that he was a carpenter by trade, and having gone to Richmond, Va., in search of work, he got into the hands of some crimps there who asked him and some others to visit a ship that was lying some distance out in the roads. They went on board the s.s. "Canada," and were at once aware that they had been "shanghaied" for a voyage to Brazil. The "shanghaied" men, 14 in number, on arrival in Rio, were ordered ashore, bag and baggage, without having been

given a cent in the way of wages. This ship was supplied with a fresh crew here, in connection with which a well-known shipping-master got his head broken. The men who were so summarily sent ashore made no complaint at the American consulate until this morning, so on the day of the ship's departure, when, of course, he could only be looked upon as a technical deserter. His excuse is that for 27 days of his stay here he has been an inmate of the Misericórdia Hospital, which he was then obliged to leave owing to the fact that he was getting worse instead of better. We have reason to know that the facts of the man's case, as far as his stay in Rio is concerned, are correct, and that it is entirely out of his power to work his passage back, as most of his companions in misfortune were able to do. In this man's case we think it would be a charity for some of the shipping firms to send him back to New York where his father lives. We can only add that if we had had notice of the business in time to verify the facts of his statements, which under the circumstance we were unable to do, we would have taken steps to bring this outrageous and flagrant breach of the U. S. shipping laws to the attention of the authorities. The "Canada" henceforth should be a marked ship.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" which arrived in Rio on the 17th inst. brought the following passengers: —From Buenos Aires: Dr. and Mrs. Weiss and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, child and nurse, Misses Anita Bower and Ida Ricker, Dr. S. José de Paula, Messrs. Wilfred H. Schoff, Francisco Pagliano, S. Gipsanti, G. H. Thayer, Max Gruel, A. Meneghini and R. Schwann. —From Santos: Messrs. E. Guarita, Samuel R. Damasceno, C. G. Fonseca, José M. Monteiro and R. Creagh.

—The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer on the same day, were the following: —For Southampton: Mrs. H. W. Stacey and child, Mrs. M. W. Ford, Mr. D. Szezo and wife, Mrs. Deliciera da Silva, Mr. G. Netto and wife, Messrs. Percy Stanforth, W. Gilmester and Arthur Le Maître. —For Cherbourg: Mr. Von Dahlmann, Fritz Meyer and E. W. Meyer and wife. —For Lisbon: Miss Camilla Bassist, Mrs. Carmen Garrido, Mrs. Luiz Nunes, Mrs. Rosa T. Mello and child, Visconde de Thyde and wife, Messrs. J. Q. Fonseca Costa, João A. Pereira and family, A. J. Fernandes and wife, J. P. Baho and wife, A. H. Pinheiro and wife, Francisco J. dos Santos and wife, A. M. dos Santos and wife, A. Silva Neves, wife, infant and maid, J. R. Silva Filho, Sebastião L. Cruz, Alex. J. Fernandes, F. A. Soares-Rastos, J. S. Ferreira, Manoel T. da Cruz, J. A. Souza, Almino L. Ferreira, wife and 3 children, Americo V. Miranda, Mariano J. Canto and son, J. L. do Val, C. P. Guimarães, João Noleiro da Veiga and L. A. Pereira and wife and 3 children. —For Pernambuco: Mr. Augusto Silva and wife and Mr. J. F. F. Coutinho. —For Bahia: Mrs. Isabel Cerequeira, Mrs. Maria G. Custodio, Mrs. Anna Veneza, Mr. A. Galvão, Messrs. Americo Pinheiro, M. D. Sabar, Custodio J. Esteves, P. Loewenstein, A. Pinto and Antonio R. Brito.

LOCAL NOTES

—The jacobins seem to have decided to call their party the *partido de concentração republicana*.

—A Washington telegram, published here this morning, says that official advisers ascribe the Manaus incident to commercial rivalries between Amazon cities! Absurd!

—An association organized in this city in honor of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under the name of Grenio Floriano Peixoto, has decided to dissolve and go into liquidation.

—The telegrams this morning give a rumor that the Norwegian gunboat "San Jacintho" had attacked the American cruiser "Detroit" at Bocas del Toro, and had been sunk.

—On Wednesday the people of Engenho Novo were deprived of their morning papers. On the pretext of non-payment of licence by the paper sellers the municipal agent seized all the journals offered for sale.

—Among the passengers which arrived here last week on the "Clyde" in transit for New York, was Mr. W. R. Cassels, formerly of this city, who is now connected with important electrical interests in Buenos Aires.

—In the election of the standing committees of the chamber of deputies the jacobins triumphed by a majority of seven votes. The anti-jacobins, we believe, expect reinforcements that will neutralize this majority.

—On Tuesday evening last the American minister took the night express for São Paulo, where he expected to spend an enjoyable week visiting the noteworthy places of interest of that enterprising city. He returned here yesterday morning.

—Steps have been taken to erect a monument in this city to Pedro Alvares Cabral, the Portuguese navigator who landed on Brazilian soil in 1500. Bernardelli will design the monument, and the Praça da Glória has been selected as its site. It is expected to inaugurate the monument on May 3rd, 1900.

—Reports are current that President Roca will visit Rio de Janeiro in July next. Small-wet says that it will be a splendid opportunity to give him a valuable object lesson in quarantine. "Let's send him to Ilha Grande, keep him there a week, fumigate him, ruin his good clothes, feed him on *feijoadá*, and then ask him how he likes it!"

—Amongst the passengers by the "Clyde" on the 17th were Mr. and Mrs. D. Szezo, who have gone to Europe for a six months trip. As the manager of the Brazilian Coal Company, Mr. Szezo is well known in business circles, and many good wishes go with him for a pleasant vacation.

—We were pleased to hear news of our friend—and everybody's friend in Rio—Mr. George E. Cox. He had a splendid passage home, and after leaving his girls and his son at school, he is now touring in the continent with Mrs. Cox, both of them being in excellent health.

—It is asserted that the government is going to send to Santa Catharina a naval division composed of the ironclad *Aquidauha*, the cruiser *Almirante Bussard* and the torpedo-boat *Tupia* for the purpose of meeting there the President of Argentina and conveying him to this city.

—Our local readers will have noted that the first ball of the Lyrangeiras Club is to be given on the 27th inst. As the cool season has opened much earlier than last year, it may be confidently expected that a full attendance will be realized. The Club's entertainments are among the best and most enjoyable of the city, and everyone goes who can make it convenient.

—We understand that the British community intend to celebrate the birth-day of H. M. Queen Victoria's birthday by a special service in their newly restored church on Stanley the 28th inst., at which the British, and it is hoped the American, ministers will attend in their official capacity. The occasion is one which can not fail to enlist the cordial co-operation of our entire English-speaking community.

—The "Clyde" took away from us one of our most respected matrons in the person of Mrs. Ford who, with her daughter, Mrs. H. W. Stacey, and grandchild, has gone to England. Mrs. Ford is an old resident of this city and her many friends will regret to hear that she is not intending to return. Mrs. Stacey, we hear, is likely to remain at home for several months until her husband gets a well-merited holiday to bring her voyage.

—Yesterday morning the U. S. 3rd rate cruiser "Markland" entered this port with the customary formalities. The "Markland" is a steel cruiser of 3,089 tons with 5,457 l.h.p. She carries 9 guns in her main battery, and has a speed of 17 knots. She comes from Pará and is on her way to the Pacific. After the arrival of the ship, and the customary visits had been paid to the commander, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, he was presented by the American minister to the authorities.

—Among the passengers arriving here per R. M. S. "Clyde" on Wednesday last, we note the name of Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff, representative of the Philadelphia Museum, who is travelling through South America for the purpose of securing cooperation in the exposition and commercial congress to be held there in October next. Mr. Schoff was cordially received here by representatives of the Commercial Association. He left for São Paulo on the 18th, and on his return here will take his departure for Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.

—The majority of which the jacobins dispose at present in the chamber of deputies has enabled them to count on Dr. Espiridiao who had been elected to congress from the 4th district of Minas Geraes, and to give the seat to Col. Henrique Vaz, a florantinista of the worst type. This man who is known in Minas as *Paca Brava* (wild cow) made himself notorious during the civil revolution by his unsuccessful efforts to send troops from that state to the assistance of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. On one occasion he arrested a national guard at Juiz de Fora and sent him to Rio, but the clamor was such that the prisoner had to be returned to Juiz de Fora and set at liberty.

—In this year's exhibition of works of art by the Royal Academy, Brazil will, we are glad to be able to state, be represented for the first time by a contribution from one of her sons, i.e., a bronze statue, entitled "A Tribute to Victory." It is the work of Mr. Reg. P. Wells, who was born in Rio de Janeiro, and is the son of Mr. J. W. Wells, who, we may observe, has done much to make Brazil better known in this country by his travels, engineering undertakings, lectures, and literary productions. He is author of "Three Thousand Miles through Brazil," a most interesting and fascinating account of a journey through that bright land of vast resources and marvellous potentialities. —*South American Journal*, Apr. 29.

—He is my donkey, is n't he, George? —"No, he's my donkey, is n't he, Dorcas?" —"Now, don't be selfish, said George magisterially: 'she's both of your donkeys. In fact he's all of our donkey.' —"The foregoing," says Smith's brother, occurred, as all the world knows, between children, and I remember how heartily I laughed over it when, appropriately illustrated, it appeared some years ago in *Punch*. And now I am obliged to laugh again, when it is recalled to my memory by the squabble of the two parties in congress over Campos Salles, whom both of them claim. "When any one incurs the displeasure of a petty official, the latter, as our readers are aware, prohibits the offender's entrance into his respective office. Following so illustrious a precedent, we have informed Smith that his brother must expect to be excluded from the columns of *The Rio News*, if under the cover of old jokes from *Punch* he persists in being guilty of *lese-majesté*."

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62	62
74	74
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75	75
62	62
78	78

— According to the report of the secretary of agriculture of S. Paulo, in 1897 there were in 25 municipal districts of that state 1,627,448 bearing grapevines and 886,300 that were not yet bearing, making a total of 2,513,448.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies -- May 22nd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
299,435,000\$ 104,957,200	262,137,000\$ 104,558,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	901,000— 902,000
119,680	124,655,000	do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	990 000— 995 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1899	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
51,885,000	24,679,000	Gold Loan, 1885, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,920 000— 1,450 000
109,634,000	18,358,000	Do do 1897, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,700 000—
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	690 000— 890 000
11,700,000	11,700,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
5,000,000	4,938,200	do idem 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
65,000,000	65,000,000	do idem 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	450 000— 475 000
600,000	600,000	do of Parahyba, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	920 000—
10,000,000	23,612,200	do of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	165 000— 165 000
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
530,000	530,000	do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
400,000	400,000	do do do Alcan Parahyba, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,950	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1899	222,000— 224,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio	200	3,750,000	8000, ditto 1899	225 000— 229 000
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	45000, Aug. 1892	81 000— 85 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,664	200	Credito Mobil.	200	1,700,000	25000, Jan. 1896	9 000— 9 500
5,000,000	40,000	25,000	100	Credito Real do Brazil	200	535,070	12 1/2% ditto 1892	— 14 000
750,000	15,000	15,000	50	Depositos e Descontos	200	750,000	45000, Jan. 1899	50 000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Funçionarios Publicos	50	62,010	45000, Jan. 1899	51 000—
10,877,500	54,388	54,388	200	Hypotecario do Brazil	100	212,800	45000, Jan. 1899	101 000— 103 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	100	Lavoura e Comercio	200	955,398	45000, Jan. 1899	150 000—
107,382,600	530,913	530,913	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,280,020	85000, Jan. 1899	186 000— 188 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	República do Brazil	200	34,200	65000, Jan. 1899	111 000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	40	2,479,104	15000, Jan. 1899	270 000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Rural e Hypotecario	100	2,479,104	ditto 1899	135 000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Comercial da Bahia	100	2,185,336	11 1/2% July 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200	Com. e Indust. de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 1/2% Jan. 1898	190 000—
7,000,000	35,000	—	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	140	221,130	ditto 1899	120 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,650,793	8 1/2% ditto 1899	12 000—
—	—	10,925	200	do 2nd series	40	—	ditto	110 000—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	80	600,000	12 1/2% July 1895	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	85000, Jan. 1899	150 000—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200	União de S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2% Jan. 1899	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	do do do	130	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,087	200	do do do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	200	do do do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	26,697\$	—	65000—
20,000,000	100,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	10	—	—	25 000— 27 000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	Macabé e Campos	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000	—	—
82,000,000	410,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000—
—	—	260,473	200	do do	15	—	—	6 500— 7 500
10,000,000	50,000	10,000	100	Quilombo	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	—	200	União Sorocabana Itana	200	1,350,541	6 1/2% June, 92	50 000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	65000, Feb. 86	10 000—
43,000,000	215,000	—	200	Sapucaia	200	383,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	12,500	all	100\$	Carica	100\$	—	—	805000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Correio Uniao	200	161,989	145000, July 91	155 000— 162 000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	5,447	2 700, Apr. 99	190 000— 195 000
14,000,000	70,000	—	200	Jardim Botânico	200	489,208	5 000, Jan. 99	—
12,000,000	60,000	50,360	200	S. Christovão	200	—	8 000, July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel	200	105,899\$	5 000, Aug. 98	130 000—
800,000	4,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	30,999	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,200,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	220,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	1005000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	3 000—	3 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	10 000, Feb. 99	3005000
672,400	3,362	2,750	200	S. João de Barra e Campos	200	59,595	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	—	200	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	854,013\$	105000— Feb. 99	1505000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,564	20 000— Jan. 99	1205000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anilagem)	200	39,471	10 000— Jan. 99	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	20 000— Jan. 99	170 000—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Catoca	200	15,623	10 000— Feb. 99	190 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confang Industrial	200	229,885	8 1/2% Feb. 99	145 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	—	150 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Idem	170	—	40 000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Leal	200	350,493	12 000— July 98	160 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	77,491	— Feb. 99	210 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense	200	5,090	10 000— Feb. 99	160 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manoel de S. Paulo	200	26,186	8 000— Feb. 99	40 000— 45 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis	200	—	8 000— Mar. 99	185 000— 191 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	252,802	— Oct. 95	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,668	4 000— July 95	35 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	10 000— Jan. 99	150 000—
350,000	1,750	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	32,564	— Jan. 99	160 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	39,038	19 1/2% Aug. 98	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,145,644	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	43,678\$	15000, July 97	55000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	1 500, Jan. 99	330 000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,755	200	Bomfim	200	15,584	1 500, Jan. 99	155000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	50 000—
4,000,000	20,000	1,000	200	Fidelidade	200	253,752	7 000, Jan. 99	18 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	55 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Germ.	20	400,000	20 1/2% Jan. 99	35 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnitadora	20	14,535	15 1/2% Sept. 99	15 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	200	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	48 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	126,628	15 1/2% Jan. 99	16 000— 19 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vinção Fluminense	200\$	—	July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Tatarsall Moreux	50	38,790\$	1 500, Jan. 99	225000
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carragens Fluminense	200	51,228	— Jan. 99	1005000— 110 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	200 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Duque de Santos	200	—	295 000—	200 000—
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	2,908,472	8 000, Jan. 92	19 500— 20 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	200	2,286,745	15 1/2% Sept. 99	2 000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,000	200	Officina de Noticias (newspaper)	200	48,079	10 000, Feb. 95	125 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper)	200	43,577	— Feb. 99	130 000— 140 000
3,542,500	17,712	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,015,181	13 000, Jan. 99	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Matt Laragueira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	7 1/2% Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills)	100	32,210	— Feb. 92	13 000—
9,412,500	47,062	34,128	100	Sociedade de S. Paulo (flour society)	100	871,601	10 000, Jan. 99	170 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	200	400,000	6 000, Jan. 99	4 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	25,441	— Jan. 99	20 000—
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships)	200	29,987	— Jan. 99	600—

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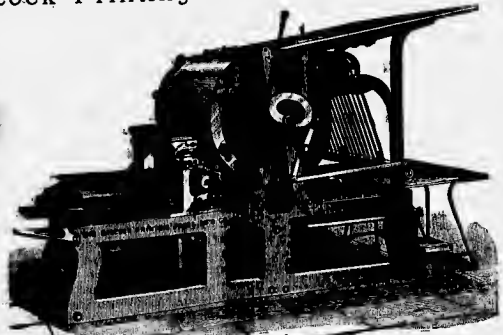
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" 29	Danube	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 31	Vincent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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